

### REMARKS

In the Office Action, Claims 1-11 and 13-21 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,438,375 to Muller in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,622,251 to Lindskog et al. ("Lindskog"); and Claim 12 was objected to as depending from a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The Examiner's finding of allowable subject matter in Claim 12 is gratefully acknowledged.

Claims 1, 3, 9, 13, 15, 18 and 19 are amended. No new matter is introduced.

Claims 1, 13, 18 and 19, which are the pending independent claims, were rejected over the combination Muller and Lindskog.

The Examiner cites Lindskog in an attempt to cure a failure of Muller to disclose "a frame for processing traffic indication which subscriber station's sleep window is expired; and detecting a-wake mode, that the subscriber stations have the data" in regard to each of the pending independent claims. (Office Action, page 3-4.) However, these recitations cited by the Examiner are not found in independent Claims 1, 13 or 18, as explained below. That is, Claim 1 does not recite "a frame" (at all), Claim 3 recites "a start frame from the base station", and Claim 18 recites "a start frame to the subscriber station". Accordingly, Muller is the only reference for which the Examiner has provided some explanation in regard to the rejection of independent Claims 1, 13 and 18. As explained below, Muller fails to disclose each of the recitations of Claims 1, 13 or 18, whether taken alone or in combination with Lindskog.

In regard to Claim 1, the Examiner cites Col. 8, lines 34-65, of Muller as disclosing the recitation of a message parser for parsing the sleep request message and extracting an initial sleep window, a final sleep window, and a subscriber station identifier. The cited section of Muller describes making a determination of whether "a network restriction exists for a mobile station in each mobile group, and if so, indicates in the message that is broadcast to that group that a network restriction exists." (Muller, Col. 8, lines 39-42.) However, nowhere does either the cited section or other disclosure of Muller disclose any parsing of a sleep request message, or any

extracting of an initial sleep window, a final sleep window, and a subscriber station identifier, as recited in Claim 1. Linskog fails to cure this defect, and for at least this reason the rejection of Claim 1 must be withdrawn.

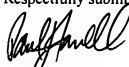
Independent Claim 13 recites receiving a sleep response message including an initial sleep window, a final sleep window, and a start frame from the base station. The Examiner does not address this recitation in the Office Action. Independent Claim 18 recites transmitting a sleep response message including the initial sleep window, the final sleep window, and a start frame to the subscriber station. Similar to the above-described defect of Muller, Muller fails to disclose a sleep response message that includes an initial sleep window, a final sleep window, and a start frame from the base station, as recited in Claims 13 and 18. Linskog fails to cure this defect, and for at least this reason the rejection of Claims 13 and 18 must be withdrawn.

Independent Claim 19 recites controlling a base station to establish an indicator for traffic indication to the corresponding subscriber station when the data are found in the subscriber station. Nowhere in the Office Action does the Examiner allege that either Muller or Linskog includes such disclosure, and they do not. Moreover, Claim 19 recites reaching a frame for processing traffic indication of a predetermined sleep group. In contrast, Linskog teaches a frame configured for a wakeup mode of each terminal, but does not teach that the frame configured for each terminal group. Muller does not cure this defect. For at least the above reasons, the rejection of Claim 19 must be withdrawn.

In addition, independent Claims 1, 13 and 18 are amended to clarify that the initial sleep window *is an initial sleep window value when the subscriber station enters a sleep mode* and that the final sleep window *is a maximum sleep window when the subscriber station enters the sleep mode*. In contrast, Muller teaches that the first time interval is associated with a first one of a group and a second time interval is associated with a second one of the group. The first time interval and the second time interval of Muller are patently distinct from the initial sleep window *when the subscriber station enters a sleep mode* and the final sleep window, which *is a maximum sleep window when the subscriber station enters the sleep mode*, as recited in amended Claims 1, 13 and 18.

Accordingly, for the above reasons the rejection of independent Claims 1, 13, 18 and 19 must be withdrawn. Without conceding patentability *per se*, Claims 2-12, 14-17, 20 and 21 are patentable at least in view of their respective dependency from Claims 1, 13 and 19. Allowable subject matter has been found in Claim 12. For at least the above reasons, each of the claims pending in this application, i.e. Claims 1-21, are believed to be in condition for allowance. Early and favorable action is earnestly solicited. In the event that any questions exist, the Examiner is invited to contact the representative of the applicant(s) at the number provided below.

Respectfully submitted,



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